New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 21, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 29 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	43 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	57 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eighth	70 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	450 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	480 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	480 "	780 "	1200 "

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Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All transient notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD H. DURELL

For Poetry, Miscellaneous Items, Monetary and Commercial Reports, Marine Intelligence, etc., see Fourth Page.

VALUE OF THE REPUBLICAN TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men, lawyers, judges, and in fact all classes should bear in mind that the REPUBLICAN publishes officially the laws of Congress as soon as passed, the important advertisements of the government quartermasters and commissaries, inviting proposals for all manner of supplies, the entire official proceedings of all departments of the city government, including the sheriff's sales for delinquent taxes, and is the only paper in the State in which every advertisement in bankruptcy is ordered to be published. Aside from its political, commercial, and literary value, it is indispensable to nearly every man in the State on account of these offical notices. It is the only daily paper now published in the State that had sufficient enterprise to publish the new Constitution entire. We do not neglect any subject that is of any interest to our people.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is $10 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

Fine mahogany and walnut furniture for sale this morning at ten o'clock, at No. 90 Camp street, by John E. Stillwell.

The Pioneer Grant Club meets every Friday evening, at Carroll Hall, corner of Poydras and Carroll streets. Those who wish to join this club should make themselves known at once.

It will be seen by a paragraph in the local columns that Mr. Finney, who was described by the *Bulletin* as "trooly loial," has brought suit against the proprietors of that paper to recover ten thousand dollars damages.

LOW FARES.—Since the fare between Boston and New York has been reduced to three dollars on several lines the travel has largely increased. Sixteen carloads of passengers left the Boston depot of the Old Colony and Newport road on one trip last week for Newport and New York. The high rates of fare from New Orleans in every direction deter travel from this city.

CONNECTICUT SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Legislature of Connecticut yesterday elected Ex-Governor Buckingham to the United States Senate in place of James Dixon, whose terms expires on the fourth of March, 1869. The Democrats voted for Dixon, who was elected six years ago by the Republicans. This election secures a thorough Republican and true patriot in the Senate in place of a Johnsonite.

The Shreveport *Gazette* says a colored man and colored boy were murdered on the night of the seventeenth instant, six miles west of Keatchi, in this State. They were going to Shreveport with a wagon and team and three bales of cotton belonging to Mr. Waterhouse. On the road below Logansport the man who was driving was murdered and concealed by the roadside, the murderers taking possession of the wagon. Ten miles further on they killed the boy, and concealed his body and the cotton and wagon. The two men Rutherford and Parin were arrested, and taken before Justice Cally at Keatchi, who committed them to the parish jail.

The Shreveport *News* says the farmers could scarcely ask more flourishing crops at the present season than the country everywhere presents. The *Gazette* says Red river and risen twelve inches during the week previous, and was at the date of that paper within three and a half feet of the highest water mark of April, 1867. All the low plantations are more or less submerged, but the highest places are uninjured. The prospect for a crop on the hills and on the best river ports is very good.

A writer for the Houston *Telegraph* makes the candid admission that "there are good men North as well as in the South."

DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUES.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in New York there is much anxiety displayed by the file leaders of the party concerning the declaration which the convention will be expected to make concerning the two great issues on which the November campaign is to be fought—the payment or repudiation of the national debt, and universal suffrage. One wing of the party is in favor of dodging both of these questions, and taking the ground that they are subjects with which the election of a President has nothing to do. It is Congress, say they, which will have the settlement of these questions in its hands, and not the President, and it will be best for the national convention to recommend to the party in each State to place in nomination candidates for Congress who will represent the views of their own localities, while a candidate for the Presidency may be supported without requiring him to be pledged to any definite policy, and only asking of him a promise to support the Democratic majority in the Congress in whatever course they may adopt.

In this way the repudiation Democrats of the Western States can elect candidates who will advocate in Congress the open repudiation of the debt, and the bondholding Democrats of the East can elect members who will strive to maintain the good faith of the government toward its creditors, while the Democrats of both sections can unite upon a Presidential candidate committed to no policy, and willing to sign any bill that the faintly hoped for Democratic majority in Congress can agree upon. In the same way, it is urged, can the question of universal suffrage be dodged, and the Democrats who believe that no man who is not "white" has any civil or political rights, and those who assert that suffrage should be based upon the principle that while all white men, however ignorant or poor, have the inalienable right of voting, the same right should be extended only to such colored men as possess certain educational or property qualifications, need not quarrel with each other, but each, in their own way, can seek to elect men who will represent their own principles in Congress while they unite their votes upon a Presidential candidate who is not committed to one side or the other. This tricky way of dodging difficult and delicate questions is very strongly advocated by some of the most subtle and adroit of the Democratic leaders, but it is as strongly opposed by others, who assert that there is no hope for the party unless it comes out boldly and plants itself squarely upon the platform of "a white's man's government," and "greenbacks for the bondholders." The chances are that the counsels of these will prevail, and that "Down with the nigger," and "Down with the bondholder!" will be the war cries of the Democratic party.

But it is said it is one thing to deny the suffrage to a class of people who have never enjoyed it, and quite another thing to take it away from them after they have once tasted of its sweetness; and although it may be within the limits of possibility that the Democrats can carry a majority of the Representatives in the next Congress, the Republican majority in the Senate will still remain, and no bill taking the right of suffrage from the colored people of the South could become a law, although there might be a Democratic House of Representatives to pass it, and a Democratic President to sign it. For a while no Democratic oracle was found able to explain away this difficulty; but at length they have hit upon the idea that the Supreme Court is their right-hand bower. "True, the reconstruction acts can not be repealed without the consent of the Senate," says the New York *World*, "*but unconstitutional laws need no repeal.* They are completely abrogated from the moment that the Supreme Court adjudges them repugnant to the Constitution. It is well known that the Supreme Court regards the reconstructions acts as unconstitutional, and would have pronounced them so in the McArdle case if the decision had not been postponed until the next term of the court. If the Democrats elect the new President in November *the judges will have courage enough to meet the question in December.* The same remark will apply to the tenure of office law, and the law which divests the President of the command of the army. *Both are certain to be declared void as soon as they can be brought to the judicial notice of the Supreme Court.*" This is the programme of the Democracy. Elect a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic President; stiffen up the backbone, and the pro-slavery ideas of the Supreme Court so that it will declare void the legislation of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses; take from the newly enfranchised citizens of the South the political rights which they won with their blood, and remand them again to virtual if not nominal slavery. They know that the attempt to do this will result in bloodshed, and that the Southern Republicans will fight in defense of their rights; but they are prepared for this also. The President—the Democratic President—is to have control of the army, and the bayonets of the soldiers of freedom are to be used to undo the work that cost the lives of half a million of patriots to achieve.

It is only the part of prudence to remember that this is what the Democrats promise themselves to bring about by their anticipated triumph this fall. That they will not win that triumph is certain if the Republicans of the country are not lulled into false security, and forget that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

THE VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT.

Impeachment has been a vital question to the loyal people of the South, a question of every day life, involving the peace and good order of society, and the lives of many loyal men. It necessarily has developed much feeling and passion, but nevertheless should not fail to be just. We have reason to believe that Senator Trumbull at least will vote guilty on some of the articles of impeachment. The following extract from the Chicago *Evening Post* is worthy of a careful perusal.

We know little of Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, except from the success upon to all not of William Pitt Fessenden, James W. Grimes, and Lyman Trumbull we do know much. And three men never had seats in the American Senate who, in all that goes to make up the character of statesmen to be trusted in any and every emergency, were the superiors of these. Others of more showy, and perhaps more substantial qualities, have had their day in that body; but if we were to search the records of the Senate back to its organization we should fail to find any who were further removed from the sin of self-seeking, inordinate ambition or corrupt practices than they. We think they made a mistake. To see them all vote for the conviction of Johnson would have afforded us unbounded pleasure, because their voices would have secured his conviction; and second, because their act would have given us assurance of the correctness of our deep faith in his guilt. But that they are or have been influenced by any but the highest motives in what they do or have done—that there is the remotest suspicion of collusion with Johnson or his friends, to give him an acquittal for a consideration—that they have any thought of personal advantages in thus refusing to follow the bidding of their friends, or that they have, in this matter, any motive, which, were they to die to-morrow, they could not unfold to their Maker with perfect assurance of his approval—we can not be induced to believe. Has Grimes anything to hope from apostacy? For a year past he has uniformly declared that he was serving out his last Senatorial term, and that at its close he should retire from politics to the more congenial pursuits of private life. Has he aught to gain by "going back" on the well-earned reputation of a spotless life? Would he—he in whom principle is a living and controlling power—permit himself to sell out for anything that Andy Johnson or the Copperhead party can give? What rewards could they offer as a counterpoise to the ignominy of which he would be self-conscious if he betrayed his friends? And so of Senator Trumbull. Since when has he, whose name is a synonym for all that is most exalted in our politics, been a trickster and a knave? For years and years he has served the State of Illinois with rare ability and with undoubted acceptance. During all these years, though he may have erred in judgment, did any sane man ever seriously say that, in his public life and private character, he was not the purest of the pure? In these days—when corruption takes hold of all whom it can win by its promises, and when one hardly knows where to look for integrity—did even suspicion ever touch his name? A member of the Republican party from the day of its organization, a partaker of its triumphs, a sharer of its perils, a shaper of its policy, abreast of the most advanced in the progress born of events, when did he betray that party or abuse the trust which it reposed in his hands? He is but a man, hence not infallible; but search out his record and say where he has been a traitor, or even a laggard. Of like mold is Mr. Fessenden, the Senator from Maine.

THE BILL TO ADMIT THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Democratic members of the United States Senate will be permitted within a few days to assist in putting an end to at least five of the ten "military satrapies" over whose establishment the Copperhead party has wailed in mournful numbers for more than a year. After having urged the admission of Senators and Representatives from the seceded States on every occasion, in season and out of season, in the Senate and out, one not acquainted with Democratic tactics would naturally suppose these gentlemen would gladly embrace the first opportunity presented for the attainment of the great end for which they have struggled. Yet it is safe to say that they will vote solidly against the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and passed by the House on Thursday. Almost every intelligent man in the country fully expects a veto of this bill from that great type of Democracy, inconsistency, and perverseness, Andrew Johnson. He will as readily stultify himself on this question as he has done on nearly every other important measure that has been presented for his action since he became acting President. The success of the measure depends upon the ability of its friends to muster a two-thirds vote in the Senate. In all probability this can be secured on its first passage, but after the bill has been returned by the President with his objections, it is feared that enough of the vacillating members may be secured against it to defeat it. In any case we may look for some delay before the bill becomes a law.

The prompt action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill is worthy of all commendation, and furnishes another proof that the popular branch of Congress is in full accord with the wishes of the people. And we have a hope that the conservative Republican members of the Senate may improve the present occasion to atone for the serious errors committed by them in their votes on the eleventh article of impeachment. There is little reason to suppose that any Democratic Senator will vote first or last against the wishes of President Johnson on this question.

Reconstruction Bill to Admit Five Southern States.

The following bill for the admission of the Carolinas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, to representation in Congress, was passed on Thursday by a party vote of 108 yeas to 35 nays:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State government which are Republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as the fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen or class of citizens of the United States in their right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof, and that no part of the seventeenth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the State of Georgia as given authority to legislatures or courts to repudiate debts contracted prior to the first day of June, 1865, and similar provisions in all the other of the constitutions mentioned in this bill, shall be enforced or act as against all men who were loyal during the time of the rebellion, and who, during that time, supported the Union, and they shall have the same rights in the country and elsewhere as if no rebellion had ever existed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed by the preceding act for the legislature of either of said States to meet and action thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of article IV. of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of the said States to issue a proclamation announcing the fact.

THE ELECTED.

The question whether among the elected can or can not fill office will soon require a decision, and is now the subject of anxious discussion. It is rumored that five of our District Judges who presume they are elected are ineligible under the reconstruction laws, and that Mr. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and others on the Democratic city ticket, can not take the required oath. If they are installed while our State government is provisional—that is, before our Constitution is accepted by and our delegates admitted to Congress, it is evident that they must take the "test oath," as plainly required by the act passed July 19, 1867, of the reconstruction laws. If they are not installed until after Louisiana is readmitted into the Union, the question may arise whether they were elected under and must comply with the requirements of the reconstruction laws or under our new Constitution; and upon this question another will have an important bearing, viz: whether their elections are declared, and their certificates of election given by the military commander, or the authorities of the State. If by the former it will be a concession that the whole election was by military authority, and therefore under the reconstruction laws and the test oath must be taken by all officers; if on the contrary the returns are transmitted to the Governor, and he makes the official announcement of the result of the parochial, judicial, and municipal elections, it is plain that the State authorities can investigate and decide concerning the frauds which have been perpetrated. If the Legislature assembles before the State is admitted, a necessity under the present law, then evidently the legislators also will be only provisional officers, a part of the provisional State government, and must take the test oath. What between fraudulent elections and test oaths our Democratic official aspirants are likely to have a hard road to travel.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Probably to-day will be nominated at Chicago the men who are to be the next President and Vice-President of the United States. It is conceded that Grant will be the nominee for President, but the Vice-Presidency is still in doubt. Between Wade, Colfax, Fenton, Wilson, and Hamlin the convention cannot fail of a good choice, and either will be satisfactory to the Republican party. Measures will also be taken at Chicago to organize the party for the coming Presidential campaign, and we trust that the condition of the Southern States will also receive due and proper consideration. Something must be done, and that right speedily, to enforce law and order throughout the South.

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. N. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 221 Canal street, on all diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred afflictions. mh31 eod

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

ALL THE

BLANK FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY

Now Ready.

We have completed the printing of the BANKRUPT BLANKS, seventy-nine in number, including the Schedules, and are ready to supply the demand in any desired quantity at the following

PRICES:

For hundred.....$4 00
Per dozen.....75
Single copies.....10
Orders from the country solicited. 1y13

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. DURELL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. 1ly26p

FURNITURE.

J. B. HUBBARD,

123.....Rampart Street.....123

Corner of Perdido.

$150,000 Worth of New Furniture at Cost,

AND MORE TO RENT.

The stock of goods is all new and of superior finish, and will be sold low to close out.

BEDSTEADS.

200 Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry Bedsteads.

CHAIRS.

1200 dozen Spring Seat, Cane, Wood, and Split-Bottom Chairs.

WARDROBES.

200 Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Wardrobes.

BUREAUS.

200 Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, of different kinds and style.

TABLES.

400 Extension and Leaf Tables.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Cottage and Bedroom Sets.

All kinds of Marbleized Wood Top Washstands.

Parlor Sets of all kinds, and every description of Furniture usually kept in a first-class establishment.

Purchasers can rely upon it that every article sold by me will be as good as represented, and will be sold as low as the same description can be had in any other store in the South.

J. B. HUBBARD,

Corner Rampart and Perdido streets.

de16 6m New Orleans

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & RIDWELL.....Proprietors and Managers
J. RITTINGER.....Treasurer
W. E. CAVANAUGH.....Stage Manager

COOL AND PLEASANT!

Thursday Evening, May 21, 1868,

First night of

THE IMPEACHMENT;

OR, BEN WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

A hasty sketch, illustrative of the men and times that tried U. S. in 1868—but didn't come it—the comet that got coming this year on account of the Income Tax. This sketch is in one highly unconstitutional act, by J. C. DURIVAGE.

Unequaled masses of the new mythological burlette, THE NYMPHS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, introducing New Marches, Tableaux, Combats, Songs, Dances, etc.

The performance will commence with an Olio Programme by the Company. my21

NATIONAL HALL,

Poydras Street,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY STS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this new, large, and commodious Hall, and that a Colored

PUBLIC BALL

Will be given therein every Wednesday and Saturday evening. The Hall will be rented to associations and individuals for meetings, balls, concerts, soirees, etc., on reasonable terms.

Application to be made to

ISIDOR STITCH, Lessee,

ja23 1y No. 250½ Lafayette street.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT

Victoria Bedroom Sets, and a large assortment of fine Household Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, and Pianos at auction.

BY JOHN E. STILLWELL, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 90 Camp street.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at ten o'clock, at No. 90 Camp street—Fine Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Victoria Bedroom Sets, fine Mohogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Washstands, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Extension Tables, Marble Top Wire Safes, etc. Also, splendid French Plate Mirrors, fine Brussels Carpets, and a fine Rosewood case square Piano.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

my21 1t

C. E. GIRARDEY. T. L. MACON. NICH'S J. EST.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place,

Between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Merchants' Exchange Building,

NEW ORLEANS.

Will attend to the Sale, Purchase, and Renting of Real Estate, as heretofore, negotiate Mortgages, and attend to out-door Sales of every description. d1f

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT Match and Single Horses, Elegant Saddle Horses, Fine Work Mules, Fine Milch Cows, Buggies, Elegant Brettis, Harness, Wagons, etc., etc. at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—D. R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at P. Lamar's Stable on Gravier street—

Elegant MATCH HORSES,
Elegant SADDLE HORSES;
Fine WORK MULES;
Fine MILCH COWS;

—ALSO—

Top and Open Buggies, Elegant Brettis, Harness Wagons, etc.

TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

au8

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—D. R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes, Sofas, Spring Seat Chairs, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Marble Top Sideboards, Extension Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Engravings, Paintings, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, etc., being the contents of several well furnished houses.

—ALSO—

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

TERMS—Cash. au8

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF QUARTERMASTER'S Stores will be sold at public auction at the Delta Warehouse, Nos. 85, 87, 89, and 91 Front Levee street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth of May, 1868, viz:

10 ARMY WAGONS.
5 COTTON FLOATS.
8 AMBULANCES.
63 sets WHEEL HARNESS.
63 sets LEAD HARNESS.
120 HORSE and MULE COLLARS.
120 HALTERS.
13 WAGON COVERS.
324 yards MATTING.
15 STOVES.
433 feet STOVEPIPE.
1 IRON SAFE.
3 WATER COOLERS.
2 sets CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
4 STEAM ENGINES.
2 STEAM ENGINE BOILERS.
1 PORTABLE SAWMILL.
1 WROUGHT IRON PIPE.
1 WOOD CUTTING MACHINE.
17,725 pounds HEAVY CABLE CHAIN.
122 SHOVELS.
50 SPADES.
2 PROPELLER WHEELS.
2 AXWHEELS.
2 B. S. BELLOWS.
1 PORTABLE FORGE.
72 HAMMERS.
1 set WHEELWRIGHT'S TOOLS.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

my18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR SASH AND DOORS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for the delivery in this city of—

64 SASHES.
32 BLINDS.
22 DOORS.

Specifications can be in the office.

Proposals will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Sash and Doors," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M., Fifth Military District.

my19 3t

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for furnishing this Department with

10,000 LAKE BRICKS.

To be of best quality, subject to inspection before acceptance, and to be rejected if not found of quality required.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bricks," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M., Fifth Military District.

my19 3t

City of New Orleans vs. Theodore Guyol.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 10,256.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on MONDAY, May 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

Lot Granade, Frenchmen, Dauphine, Burgundy, 32 x 64. Assessed $200, according to the assessment roll deposited in the office of the Tax Collector of this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

GEORGE W. AVERY,

ap30 my16 3t Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

City of New Orleans vs. Carondelet Canal Navigation Company.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 10,456.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on MONDAY, May 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

Assessment District No. 8, square bounded by Burgundy, Dorgenois, Johnson, and Gentilly streets, Lot No. 1, Block No. 1, Square 1, Block 1, Square 1, Block 1, Square 1, Block